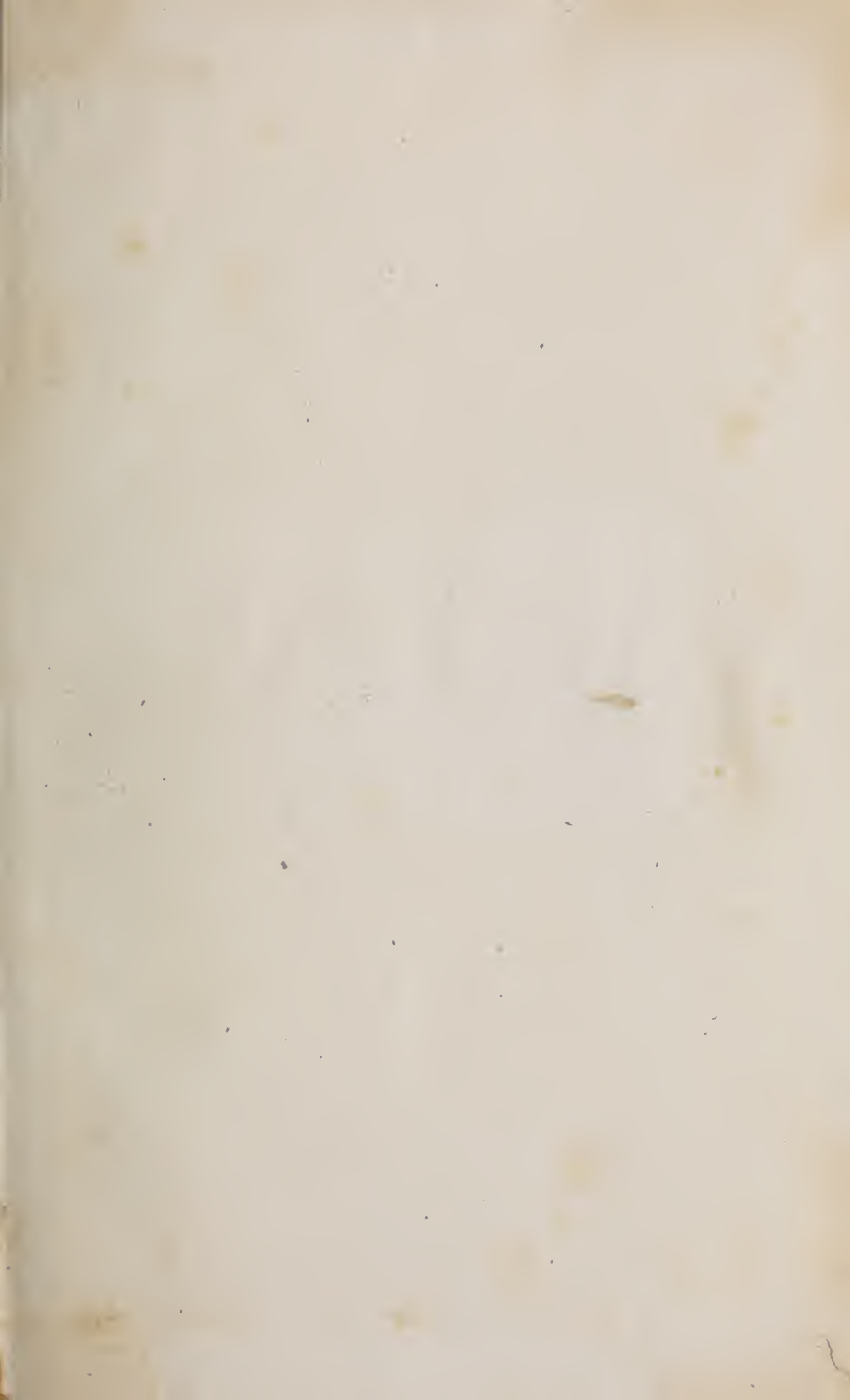


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Vol. XXXVI.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1860.

[No. 2.]

Forty-third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,
JANUARY 17, 1860.

THIS Society, since its last anniversary, has been called to mourn the decease of several distinguished friends, among them the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of eminent ability and usefulness, for many years in the public service of his country, and early elected a vice president of this Society; of Dr. JABEZ GOBLE, the late zealous and efficient secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society; and of the Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER, D. D., who, animated by the spirit of his venerable Father, the constant and faithful friend and historian of the Society, stood at all times ready to defend and sustain the cause.

The New York Society mentions with grief the death of Mr. JOHN BEVERIDGE, of Newburg, in that State, who makes provision by his will to perpetuate the good work of education in Liberia, for which he had largely contributed during his life; while the Hon. JOHN BREWSTER, of Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania, whose liberal donation induced this Society to give his name to the Receptacle at Monrovia; JOHN WAGENER, esq., of Easton, in that State; and the Rev. M. B. HOPE, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey, will be lamented by many friends of the cause of this Society, which they so earnestly sought to sustain and advance.

Alas! that, while we write, the sudden death of a member of the Executive Committee of this Society should be announced. The Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD, invited a little more than a year ago to occupy a seat in the Executive Committee, after a faithful

discharge of his duties for a brief period, has finished his course. A distinguished member of the legal profession in Indiana, in 1853, he was appointed judge of the United States Court of Claims in this city. He was the first President of the Indiana State Colonization Society; and on the 14th of October, 1829, at the first stated meeting of that society, delivered an able address, clear and comprehensive in its views of the principles and policy of this institution, and in the expression of various grave reasons by which they are enforced.

EXPEDITIONS.

It was stated in the last report that the Mary Caroline Stevens sailed from Baltimore on the first of the preceding November with fifty-three emigrants, and a tabular statement was given of the places from which these persons came, and of the individuals to whom most of them were indebted for freedom. This ship made Cape Mount on the 19th and Monrovia on the 24th of December.

Most of the emigrants by this expedition went to the interior settlement of Careysburg; while those from Massachusetts preferred to remain at Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's. As mentioned in the last report, the Rev. John Seys, agent of the United States government for recaptured Africans, took passage in the Stevens; and on his arrival, under date of January 1, 1859, he wrote of the delight with which (after an absence of two years) he viewed the improvements at Robertsport, (Grand Cape Mount;) the animating scene of the national fair at Monrovia, exhibiting the clearest evidences of progress in agricultural industry and the useful arts; also of the satisfaction afforded him by the improved health of the recaptured Africans under the attentions of the agent and the physician of the Society.

In the month of April last, the Agents of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore for the estate of the late John McDonogh, engaged passage in the ship Rebecca, Captain Carter, bound to the West Coast of Africa, for forty-one slaves, directed by the will of that gentleman to be liberated, and, with ample supplies, these people left New Orleans in that ship on the 27th of that month, and arrived at Monrovia on the 2d of July.

The Stevens having left Monrovia on the 24th of February,

after a very protracted passage, arrived at Baltimore on the 1st of May, and in ten days thereafter was ready to receive her emigrants and other passengers; and on the bright morning of the 12th of that month, in the presence of a large audience, after appropriate addresses and fervent prayer for the blessing of Heaven, her company of ninety-nine colored persons embarked, and she spread her sails for her sixth voyage to Africa, and arrived at Monrovia on the 13th of July.

Three young men of color, educated at the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Pennsylvania, under care of the Rev. John P. Carter, with their families, went out to engage in the work of Christian missions under direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

On the 24th of May sailed from New York the barque Mendi, chartered by a mercantile house of Monrovia, conveying to Liberia an intelligent company of forty-five emigrants, mostly from that State, and completing her voyage at Monrovia on the 11th of July.

Of the emigrants, fifty-three in number, that sailed from Baltimore November 1, 1858, four were landed at Cape Mount, twenty settled on the St. Paul's river, twenty at Careysburg, and nine at Cape Palmas.

The emigrants by the Rebecca proceeded without delay to Careysburg. Of those by the Mendi, twenty-three chose the same settlement, and twenty-two remained at Monrovia; and of the ninety-nine by the Stevens, five landed at Robertsport, (Grand Cape Mount,) twelve settled on St. Paul's river, five in Careysburg, and the remaining seventy-seven at Greenville, Sinou county.

The Mary Caroline Stevens returned from her sixth voyage on the 8th of October, and on the 2d of November last left Baltimore with sixty-three emigrants; four Liberians returning after a brief visit to the United States; and as cabin passengers, Mrs. Seys, wife of the Rev. John Seys, returning to the country where, with her honored husband, she had passed through the trials of many years of missionary life; Mr. Fitzgerald and family, dedicated to the cause of Baptist missions, with Dr. Knight, of Illinois, intent on visiting the tropics for the benefit of his health.

Of the emigrants by the Stevens on this her seventh voyage,

and from whom we have received no intelligence, thirty-two are destined to Careysburg, five to the St. Paul's river, and twenty-six to Sinou.

The following tables show the States from which the emigrants by the expeditions of the last year came, and the individuals to whom many of them are indebted for freedom :

SIXTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Pennsylvania.	..24..	.....
Maryland ....	..1..	.....
Virginia.....	..23..	.....	By will of B. Burgess.
Do.....	..12..	.....	By will of Timothy Rogers.
South Carolina.....	..1..	.....	By A. McWilliams.
Do.....	..9..	.....	By Sarah B. Jones.
Georgia.....	..12..	.....	By will of F. J. Walker.
Do.....	..7..	.....	By Moses Walker.
Do.....	..5..	.....	By will of Gustave Dugas.
Louisiana.....	..5..	.....	By Mrs. M. E. H. King.
'Total....	..25..	..74..	

SEVENTH VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
New York....	..1..	.....
Pennsylvania ..	..11..	.....
Maryland.....	..1..	.....	Set free.
Virginia.....	..15..	.....	By will of Timothy Rogers.
Do.....	..4..	.....
South Carolina ..	..5..	.....
Kentucky.....	..1..	.....	Emancipated by Benjamin Tyler.
Louisiana .....	..1..	.....	Set free.
Illinois.....	..3..	.....
Tennessee ....	..8..	.....	By will of John Elihu Stephenson.
Do.....	..13..	.....	By will of Hugh Cain.
Total....	..20..	..43..	

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The recaptured Africans, from the hour of their arrival in Liberia, began to improve in health, and, under competent teachers, have acquired some knowledge of the English language and of civilization. They remained in the Receptacle at Monrovia until, in most cases, relieved from the various conditions of weakness and disease to which severe and protracted suffering had reduced them, and then, with the sanction of President Benson and the Agent of the United States, Mr. Seys,

appointed to guard their interests, were distributed among the different settlements of the Republic. Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, received twenty-five; thirty were placed at Bassa; thirty at Sinou, and twenty-five at Cape Palmas. On the 4th January Mr. Seys embarked with these people for the several places of their destination, and on his return, under date of February 21, wrote "that they were all in good health; that the Society's agent, Mr. Dennis, had sent down ample supplies of provisions, and that he took pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and faithfulness of the agent of the Society in all matters appertaining to these poor exiles from their homes and their friends." "They are," he observes, "well fed and clothed, schools are established for them, and attention paid to their religious training. The Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas have adopted ten of the children, and the Presbyterian Mission here (Monrovia) have taken eight; in both of which cases they will be most carefully provided for and educated."

The United States commercial agent, Dr. Forney, died at Monrovia on the 9th of February, and Commander McBlair, of the United States ship Dale, appointed Mr. Seys to discharge, temporarily, the duties of that office.

HEALTH.

Health has prevailed generally during the year, with some exceptions, among the recent emigrants, and diminished for several months in Monrovia and its vicinity by the existence of small-pox, exciting alarming apprehensions, and increasing the usual mortality. This disease prevailed as an epidemic at Sierra Leone, and swept off a large proportion of the European population, among them the excellent English Episcopal bishop for Western Africa. To all emigrants to Africa the experience and testimony of Mr. Seys is deserving of consideration. Under date of August 19, he writes:

"I never enjoyed better health in my life than I have during the last two months and a half. I do not remember at any time during my former residence of years in this country enjoying as long an interval between attacks of African fever as I have recently, and I am very sanguine in the belief that if I continue, with the Divine blessing, to be *temperate in all things*, I shall be enabled to live and work in Africa with as much physical and mental vigor as I would in any part of the United States.

I emphasize "temperate in all things," because it cannot be denied—nay, it ought to be published—that men come here, both of our complexion and of African descent, who practice the opposite, and, despite all advice and counsel from others, act and move, eat and drink, travel in all kinds of weather, and live as if they thought all men mortal but themselves. They die soon, and the African climate bears the blame."

Ex-President Roberts, in a letter of August 25, mentions that most of the emigrants by the Rebecca, Mendi, and Stevens, had gone to Careysburg, and adds:

"I regret to hear that two or three have killed themselves by their own wilfulness and imprudence. Two of them, at least, regardless of the persuasions of those who knew the dangers of such exposures to new comers, would persist, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, in making two or three trips to Monrovia to procure goods to commence building, and thus sacrificed their lives to their temerity."

It is a well ascertained fact that the African fever is much aggravated or allayed by the mental state or disposition of the patient, and that cheerful confidence in God is one of the best of medicines. One or two deaths, not from fever, may cast a shade of despondency over a whole company of emigrants, which, if not dispelled, may increase danger, while rashness, imprudence, and ignorance seal the fate of their victims. It may be proper to add, that the imposing eminences of Cape Mount, and the elevated interior Settlement of Careysburg, still maintain their character for salubrity.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Aroused to a sense of the value of these great interests, the people of Liberia have sought to promote them more effectually than ever before during the last year. On the 20th of February, President Benson wrote:

"We are getting on peaceably and quietly; the farming interest is very encouraging. It is supposed that not less than 100,000 pounds of sugar will be made this season in Liberia. There are 40,000 pounds now on hand, and some of the largest planters have only ground a third of their cane."

Again he writes on the 26th of May:

"Our farming interests are very encouraging indeed; our people are working in good earnest. They have exported more of Americo-Liberian products to Europe and America within the last six months than have ever been altogether during the

entire forty years of Liberia's past history. We have peace and quietude. Productive industry is rapidly on the increase."

In allusion to the spirit of industry that animates the Liberians, President Benson, in his letter of August 1, declares that, if it suffer no abatement, it must soon work a gratifying change in the Republic. Liberia, in his view, is, under Providence, growing to a capacity for the reception of a large number of emigrants, which he is confident will, from the free people of color in the United States, be by the same Providence supplied.

The second national fair opened at Monrovia on the 21st of December, and continued to the 28th of that month. A building was erected, in length one hundred feet, and forty feet wide, of native materials, neatly covered with palm thatch; thence called the Palm Palace, in which were exhibited the productions and manufactures of the country. Mr. Seys wrote:

"I was surprised beyond all anticipation; I could scarcely realize where I was; every department gratified me. The specimens of sugar-cane cannot be excelled in the West Indies, save in the island of Trinidad; in socks made of the cotton from the great silk cotton tree of the tropics; gun powder made by a native Liberian; in beautiful and admirable furniture from the superior woods of the African forests were seen the triumphs of Liberian ingenuity. But I can only mention without comment the tools manufactured here from excellent iron ore; the cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, corn meal, arrow-root, yams, eddoes, &c., &c.; all giving evidence of the vast fertility of the soil, of the rapid improvement of the people of Liberia, and of the consoling fact that those who labor for their advancement in the arts, sciences, or any other good thing, do not labor in vain."

The committee appointed to adjudicate between the competitors for premiums at this fair reported to the President "that ten varieties of cotton were exhibited, among them that of the large silk cotton tree, growing to the height of eighty to one hundred feet; that the indigenous cotton bears for seven or eight years, and that from it thousands of cloths are made by the natives of the interior, and that the raw material may be hereafter profitably exported; that fine specimens of sugar from the banks of the St. Paul's testified to the rapid increase of its cultivation; that the two steam sugar mills had found ten times more employment the last than during the previous year; that coffee was well represented, and was of good promise

in all the counties of the Republic, and that it will soon be largely exported; that rice and cassada were abundant; that there were good specimens of arrow-root, ginger, cocoa, eddoes, yams, beans, peas, corn, and corn meal, with a profusion of plantains, bananas, oranges, plums, cocoa nuts, with chocolate of the purest quality, and that beautiful articles of furniture, articles of clothing, and of female attire, skilfully embroidered and elegantly wrought, with preserved fruits, cordials, and other confectionery were among the contributions to this national fair." The committee conclude "that a new era has dawned upon our Republic, and that the finger of Providence points to a higher, happier, and brighter destiny."

Several friends of Liberia in this country have offered premiums to encourage the cultivation of coffee and the sugarcane; while the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, England, have appropriated £25 per annum for five successive years to promote the growth of cotton in that Republic. "The interest," says a writer, under date of Monrovia, October 14, "is far greater than is known to be the case in the United States."

The commerce of Liberia is increasing each successive year. During the one just past four Liberian vessels have entered our ports; one bringing a cargo of 28,000 gallons of palm oil, 35 tons of camwood, 800 pounds of ivory, with sugar, syrup, and gold dust. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who arrived at Monrovia on the 1st of August, on the 14th October wrote: "Fifty thousand dollars worth of English goods have been sold here since I arrived, \$35,000 worth of German goods, \$19,000 worth of American goods, and the market is not one-half supplied." American vessels in the ports of Liberia are on an equality with those of the most favored nations; while vessels from Liberia in our harbors, from defect of a treaty, have not been recognized as entitled to the same advantage. This fact tends inevitably to divert the Liberian trade from us to other countries.

RELATIONS OF LIBERIA TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

Liberia maintains friendly relations with foreign nations, and has won from them respect and confidence. Her complete vindication from reproach in the affair of the *Regina Cœli*

was announced in our last report; and it was suggested that this event, in its first aspect so dark, might, through the ordering of Providence, extend the influence and confer honor upon the name of that Republic. This prediction has been fully verified. On the 9th of December, 1858, President Benson clearly exposed, in his message to the legislature, the evils of the French emigration system, and on the 6th of February, 1859, submitted to that body documents from the Department of State, embodying a history of the acts and correspondence of the Liberian government on the subject of the *Regina Cœli*, and the solemn protest made by that government to the Emperor of France against the conduct of the French naval and military officers on that coast. It required no history of that system, by which so much suffering had been inflicted, to induce the passage, by the legislature, on the 24th of January, 1859, of a law prohibiting the entry of any vessel to any port of the Republic for the purpose of enlisting or procuring any native African emigrants with intent to transport them to any foreign country, and denouncing against any violation of that law the punishment decreed against the slave trade.

The determination of the Liberians to endure all things, and even perish, rather than concede the least to the invaders of the homes and rights of the aborigines on their soil, and the solemn protest sent by their President to France, have exerted, we must presume, some influence on the mind of the Emperor. Soon after the tragical affair of the *Regina Cœli*, he appointed a commissioner to report whether the emigration system involved the slave trade in disguise, and soon after abolished the system on the east coast of Africa. The British government expressed the hope that it would soon be abolished on the western coast.

In November of last year the French ship *Phoenix*, Captain Chevalier, appeared at Sugary to procure emigrants, but he professed to be ignorant that he was within Liberian jurisdiction. The British steam sloop *Alecto* conveyed the Hon. F. Payne, attorney general of Liberia, to the *Phoenix*. A number of emigrants were found on board, and among them a native youth who had been brought up in one of the families of the Republic. He had been seized and sold to Captain Simon of the *Regina Cœli*, from whom he escaped, but, recaptured by a native chief,

had been sold again to the master of the Phœnix, who by his signature to a receipt for the money demanded for his release, stating that it was the amount he had paid to the chief, certified to his own guilt. Payne obtained the release of this young man, but had not the force, nor had the captain of the Alectro the authority, to capture the Phœnix. Her captain became alarmed, left his station immediately, and was not heard from, for several months. A brief and accurate statement of the successive events in the operations of the French to obtain emigrants from Liberia, and of the measures adopted by her government to defeat them, is found in the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, which, in conclusion, says: "Chevalier's statement that he was instructed to avoid trespassing on Liberia's jurisdiction, was probably true; and if so, we may hope that the difficulty with France is at an end, except the settlement for past outrages. Probably Chevalier is allowed to operate on other parts of the coast long enough to complete some existing contract, and then the whole thing will be abandoned, and then the whole continent of Africa will have been saved from this virtual slave trade by the firm and enlightened statesmanship of the Republic of Liberia."

The President of Liberia has expressed his gratitude for the gift, to the government of that Republic, of the armed schooner *Quail* from the English government—a fine vessel of one hundred and twenty-three tons, thirteen tons larger than the *Lark*, presented some years ago by her Britannic Majesty. The *Quail* carries one long 18-pounder on pivot, and four brass 3-pounders, and is fitted up in the best manner. Gerard Ralston, esq., consul general of Liberia in London, and T. W. Fox, esq., consul at Plymouth, did much, and all in their power, to secure this renewed expression of kindness and confidence to Liberia by England.

The *Liberia Herald* of the 22d of September notices the public reception given at the Presidential mansion on the 13th of that month to Mr. Roberts, as Belgian consul. At the banquet, prepared for the occasion, his excellency expressed his high sense of the honor conferred by his Belgian Majesty on the government and people of Liberia by the appointment, as representative to this government, of their distinguished Liberian citizen, and the pleasure it afforded to receive him. The

King of Belgium has just completed a treaty with Liberia, and the appointment of Ex-President Roberts to this consular office is regarded as evidence that his Majesty entertains the most generous sentiments towards the government and people of Liberia.

NATIVE AFRICAN POPULATION.

To the friends of Africa, no provision of the constitution of Liberia has appeared more just, benevolent, and patriotic than the 15th section of the 5th article, in which the improvement of the native tribes is declared to be a cherished object of the government; and that it shall be the duty of the President, as the public revenue shall permit, to encourage and instruct these people in agriculture, the useful arts, habits, and employments of civilization. To this subject the attention of the legislature was called by President Benson in his last message. To his regret, the means at his disposal had not enabled him effectually to carry out this humane provision of the constitution, while many chiefs had declared their purpose to comply with any measures proposed by the government for their good. He thought no insurmountable difficulties were in the way of assimilating, in due time, the manners and customs of these people to those of civilized life; that a process of this kind was going on each successive year, which no one acquainted with the matter could, for a moment, doubt. He speaks highly of the intelligence of the native Africans as compared with that of many emigrants from the United States; and urges that the system of education for these aborigines, and all other inhabitants, should be the same, and that no policy should be entertained tending to depress the former, and continue them permanently in an inferior condition. A very intelligent colored missionary, a citizen of Liberia for some twenty years, observes that, "for building up an independent, industrious, civilized and Christian people, we look not alone to emigrants, but to our untutored heathens of these wild forests. The light of the gospel shining in their midst enables them to see that Christianity places them in superior conditions. This any of them will freely admit. Then there are hundreds who are slowly approaching the light; thousands seeking the protection of the government, and settling near our towns and villages. Then

the eagerness with which they seek instruction and imbibe civilized principles, are among the evidences of their ability and aptitude."

On a visit to the leeward in July last, President Benson called at many native towns—Bassa, New Sesters, Trade Town, Grand Bootoo, Nanna Kroo, Fish Town, Middletown, Rock Town, Cape Palmas, Grahway, Half Cavalla, Grand Taboo, Little and Grand Bereby, and everywhere met with a cordial reception. The chiefs expressed great regard for his excellency and the government, and promised to conduct themselves as obedient, peaceable citizens.—Near Cape Palmas they turned out with their troops, respectively, several hundreds of them, fully armed and equipped, and escorted the President, amidst volleys of musketry and the roar of cannon, to their towns, where sumptuous entertainments were prepared, and nothing spared which might be regarded as a mark of respect and fidelity. When the President expressed his gratification, explained to them their relations to the Republic, their duty to obey the laws, and guard them from violation; when he assured them that Liberia was a common country for them and the emigrants from America; that all should co-operate together for the general good, and to build up a prosperous nation, they cheerfully and earnestly avowed their attachment to the constitution, government, and laws of Liberia, with a full understanding of their obligations.

An act has been passed by the legislature of Liberia to maintain peace and enforce order on the highways of the interior near the Republic, which authorizes the President to employ all necessary force for protecting caravans, Liberian or native, engaged in lawful and peaceful trade. Two or more Liberians may, by his permission, reside among the natives beyond the limits of the Republic, and receive protection in honest business. Under this law, (which is believed to meet the approbation of the principal native chiefs,) says the report of the Massachusetts Society, "civilization and Christianity, and all their attendant blessings, may penetrate the interior as fast and as far as suitable men can be found, either in Liberia or the United States, to carry them."

THE ROAD TO CAREYSBURG.

The construction of a road from St. Paul's river to Careysburg has been deemed a matter of urgent necessity, since the difficulties of transporting immigrants with supplies, especially in the rains, are great and expensive. The loss to the Society during the last eight months has been \$614 01. A survey of the route, at considerable expense, was made more than a year ago. The Committee appropriated \$1,000 to this object, and the government of Liberia an equal sum; and while the work is under the control of that government, the agent of the Society is directed to co-operate and do all in his power to secure its completion without delay.

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

To multiply settlements in the interior as rapidly as it can be safely done, has long been regarded as the true policy of this Society. To establish such a settlement on the elevated tract east of Grand Bassa, purchased by the friends of the cause in New Jersey, is a cherished object of the committee. They have communicated their views to President Benson, and sought to learn what aid and co-operation would be afforded to the enterprise by the Liberian government, and they trust another year will see the work accomplished. The want of an adequate number of suitable emigrants, alone, has thus far caused delay.

COAL.

The discovery of coal in several districts of Liberia is mentioned in recent communications, as one which may result in great benefit, not only to the Republic itself, but especially to the steam vessels connected with the squadrons on the African coast, and others regularly visiting it for purposes of commerce. The discovery of marble and limestone is also announced.

EXPLORATIONS.

The interior country east of Liberia has been explored by several Liberians, especially by that zealous missionary, the Rev. George L. Seymour, (with two companions,) and by James L. Sims. Mr. Seymour, encouraged by the government and people of Liberia, left his mission station in the Pessa country

and penetrated into the interior, according to his own estimate, to the distance of 370 miles, finding a region varied, beautiful, well watered, and fertile, with many towns exhibiting industry, cleanliness, economy, and mechanical ingenuity surpassing any he had seen among the natives of the coast. From one point he counted ninety-three farms under good cultivation. We have not seen, he says, a barren piece of ground for 230 miles. A chief 175 miles from Monrovia had sent the whole distance to that place to obtain a missionary. From a mountain near Zanga, 1,200 feet high, named by Mr. Seymour Mount Roberts, seven towns were visible, and one hundred and eighty-two farms. The city of Solong is on elevated ground, and has high walls, four gates, and is an excellent station for a mission.

Here were ten looms. Among manufactures in some of the towns he found earthenware and iron smelted from the ore. But a small part of the land is under cultivation.

The Massachusetts Society say, in their report, "it is doubtless the most inviting field for emigrants from the United States on the continent of Africa." Mr. Sims confirms Mr. Seymour's statements. He found at Seewauta, a town in the Barlain country, five looms for weaving cloth; the blacksmith displayed much art in working iron and copper, and the women produced earthenware beautifully ornamented.

One town (Pallaka) is stated to have 4,000 inhabitants, the people to be most industrious and happy, and the country one immense rice farm.

The discoveries of Messrs. Burton and Speke and Dr. Livingstone in Eastern Africa (remote from Liberia) have brought to light districts hitherto unknown, abundant in natural resources, and promising to yield rich contributions to the commerce of the world.

The mean level of a wide region of country passed over between the sea coast and Lake Victoria, Nyanza, (some 400 miles distant,) is 3,767 feet; of the lake itself, 3,750 feet; the flats and hollows are well peopled, and cattle and cultivation are everywhere abundant. Springs are numerous. South of the lake are vast fields of iron; cotton abounds, and every tropical plant would grow.

Dr. Livingstone has ascended the Shire, a branch of the Zambezi, fully a hundred miles, through a beautiful valley

about twenty miles wide, and fringed with mountains of great beauty, well wooded to their tops. The people were very hospitable and independent, having plenty of sweet potatoes and other vegetables. The hills were well cultivated high up; the cotton plant is met with everywhere, and in this valley were vast herds of elephants, eight hundred being the number estimated as seen at one time. These people had never before seen Europeans.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration of free colored persons has, from several causes, been retarded; but in the northern and middle States, during the last year, their thoughts have been directed to Africa, and they have sought knowledge of its advantages for their future home. In the south, this class, in consequence of agitations on the slavery question, are exposed to new trials; in some cases compelled to leave the places of their residence, and we trust Divine Providence will direct their way to Liberia, where alone, at present, their highest interests can most certainly be secured and perpetuated. And surely common humanity (to say nothing of the spirit of the religion of Christ) demands, while these people are expelled from some districts of the south to seek in vain for comfortable homes at the north, that their friends should encourage and assist them to take possession of the great inheritance prepared for them by Providence in the land of their fathers.

EDUCATION.

The desire of education is becoming stronger among the youth of Liberia, and the schools are rising every year in reputation and importance. The Vey people, and other neighboring tribes, earnestly solicit from the government the establishment of civilized settlements among them. The instruction of the children of the Veys would have the happiest effect, and the establishment of schools would open the way for all the blessings of Christianity. The examination at the Alexander High School, in Monrovia, on the 29th of June, was attended by the President and other officers of the government, and was conducted by a young Liberian (who had been instructed by Messrs. Wilson and Williams, excellent missionaries of the Presbyterian Board,) in a manner deserving of high praise.

Many of the pupils acquitted themselves well in the Latin and Greek classics, and in geography and the mathematics. This examination showed conclusively that the means of educating their youth are now in possession of the Liberians.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

It is to be regretted that the progress in the erection of this institution has continued for some time arrested in consequence of legal controversies which have arisen concerning the site it should occupy. The difficulties in the way of this college, which promises such great benefits to Liberia, will, it is hoped, be soon removed.

MISSIONS.

The great cause of Christian missions advances in Liberia with increasing strength and success. It has been especially prospered of God during the last year. While the government of Liberia has at all times proved (under God) to the missionaries a defence, they have contributed morally to sustain its authority, to educate the youth, and enlighten the citizens under its control. United by one spirit, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches are there represented by pious and faithful men; in their schools many native Africans have been trained to become teachers and preachers of the gospel; the spirit of holiness and power has descended upon their ministry, and great multitudes within and without the Republic have been gathered into the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Nor should we omit to mention the publication by the Smithsonian Institution during the last year of the able and learned work of the Rev. T. J. Bowen on the language of the people of Yoruba, near the Niger. Among these people the author resided as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Church for several years, and he has given increased value to the present work by the very clear, able, historical notice of the character, customs, and religious ideas of these people, with which it is introduced.

The report of the Rev. John Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, gives an encouraging account of his successful labors during the year in New England, and of the prospects of increased success in future years. The inestimable bles-

sings already conferred upon Africa through Liberia must commend this Society to the earnest missionary spirit of New England.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has continued his labors in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois during the year; also visited Missouri. The Rev. B. O. Plympton has occupied a portion of Ohio. The Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., has been engaged in Delaware and this District. While the Rev. Francis Butler was appointed early in the year to the States of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and has been much encouraged in his work. A State society is organized in New Hampshire under favorable auspices.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It will be recollected that the New York State Colonization Society, through resolutions presented to the Directors at our last anniversary, expressed a conviction that a small steamer to enter the rivers, and for running as a packet along the coast of Liberia, was much needed, and should be built. A letter from the Secretary of that Society states: "After full discussion, our society resolved to have one built, and I am happy to report that it is now completed, and ready to be sent out as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for having it made useful and placed in careful and competent hands. As the society could not, unaided, have undertaken so expensive a work but for the anticipation of receiving a large sum from the executors of the late Seth Grosvenor, esq., of this city, and as that legacy of \$10,000 has been received, the steamer was named after him—'The Seth Grosvenor.'"

"To carry the mail regularly, and meeting the line of British steamers at Cape Palmas; to give rapid and certain intercourse from settlement to settlement on the coast; to distribute merchandise and gather produce to the chief markets, it will be of the very first importance; and even more valuable, may we hope it will be, as affording the government an instrument to enforce its revenue laws and its laws to preserve peace among the native seacoast tribes, by prohibiting the slave trade.

We owe it to the small republic, upon which circumstances so early devolved the burden of governing thirty times their own civilized people, along a coast of nearly six hundred miles, but recently the haunt of slave traders, that, so far as practicable,

they shall have facilities and co-operation in their difficult position.

There having been left a legacy of \$50,000 by the former president of the New York State Colonization Society, Anson G. Phelps, sen., for a Liberian college, conditional upon securing \$100,000 for that purpose, with a view to carry into execution his generous purpose, the society and managers in New York have constantly endeavored to aid in obtaining the sum required to secure his noble gift.

This season has been marked by the receipt of a liberal donation from an aged couple, who, by economy and industry as plain farmers, had laid aside, as the Lord had prospered them, and devoted to His service quite a large sum, \$25,000 of which has been paid over to our treasurer, which will go far to assure the completion of the required sum and confirm the bequest.

This will be doubly gratifying, inasmuch as it at the same time carries into execution the purpose of the venerable donor, and also secures for Africa the highest boon to be given her—a noble literary and religious institution.

The income of our Society for the year 1859 exceeds that of any previous year.

Ordinary donations,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,957 00
Church collections,	-	-	-	-	-	2,135 32
Legacies,	-	-	-	-	-	10,271 65
Reported by agents,	-	-	-	-	-	2,118 75
Special donations,	-	-	-	-	-	1,227 94
Endowment of professorship in college,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Income from education funds	-	-	-	-	-	2,150 00
Payment for Colonization Journal	-	-	-	-	-	204 35
Making a total of						<u>47,065 06</u>

I observe that \$102 in donations, \$966 42 in legacies, have been acknowledged from this State in the African Repository, from which publication, also, \$13 are acknowledged; and if these are added to the total paid to our treasurer, the State of New York appears to have devoted, in 1859, to our cause, \$48,144 48.

With the income from our education fund this Society has supported five youths in the Episcopal Mission School at Cape Palmas, under care of Bishop Payne; six in the Alexander High School at Monrovia; one young Liberian in a course of law at Worcester, Massachusetts; and another in acquiring a knowledge of dentistry in this city.

By the liberality of one of the officers of our Society, another

young man is now supported at the Ashmun Institute in a course of studies preparatory to the Christian ministry.

More than three thousand volumes of school books, and of other works fitted for the college library, have been donated and forwarded to Liberia by the members of our Society during the year.

Our Society has felt the pressure of the monetary difficulties of the country considerably; but on a review of the year we find much to be grateful for to Him who is the 'Author of all right desires and benign works.'"

FINANCES.

The statement of the Financial Secretary will show, in detail, the receipts and expenditures and general financial condition of the Society. We may remark, that of the \$32,500 received from the government, agreeably to contract, for the support of the recaptured Africans sent out in the Niagara, more than \$25,000 had been, by last advices, expended. From the McDonogh legacy has been received during the year \$82,564 18, and from other sources; making our entire receipts \$160,906 15; while the expenditures have been \$84,232 34.

CONCLUSION.

This Society had its origin in benevolence to the African race. Limited in its action by its constitution to free persons of color, its moral influence and results are for the good of men of color throughout the world. It was intended, and is constitutionally authorized, to act in co-operation with the general government, and with such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject. It interferes with no freedom of human agency, invades no rights, impairs no authority, and disturbs no relations. The great men who founded it believed in the unity of the human race, in the capacity of all men for improvement, and in their obligations of mutual benevolence to each other. They saw embodied in the successful establishment of a Christian State of free men of color on the African coast elements of ever growing power and beneficence—an object sublime enough to attract the attention and gather strength from the resources of the States and the nation. If such views were just then, are they less so now? Has the cause lost anything of its dignity, magnitude, or promise?

Appeals it not with new force of reason each successive year to the people of the United States? How well, how wisely, then, may this Society and the whole nation adhere to the sagacious and comprehensive policy of a WASHINGTON and HARPER, a CARROLL and MARSHALL, a MADISON and CLAY.

Forty-third Annual Meeting of American Colonization Society,

HELD JANUARY 17, 1860.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th of January, 1860. The President of the Society, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, took the chair. The meeting was very large. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey. Parts of the Annual Report of the Society were read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Hon. N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee; the Rev. J. C. Stiles, D. D.; and the Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society. The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Maclean, and the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the office of the Society.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 18, 1860.

The Society met according to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. J. Maclean was called to the chair.

The minutes of last year were read by the Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Joseph Tracy, it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Hon. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Stiles, and Rev. Dr. Pinney, for their addresses before this Society last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for the press.

On motion of Dr. Smith, of New Jersey, a committee was appointed to nominate the officers of the Society for the present year. The committee appointed were Messrs. Smith, Pinney, and Tracy. The committee nominated the list of last year, with the addition of W. W. Seaton, esq., of Washington, D. C., and Joseph Fulton, esq., of Vienna, New York.

President—JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
3. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
4. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
5. Gen. Walter Jones, of D. C.
6. Joseph Gales, Esq., of D. C.
7. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., of Virginia.
8. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
9. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
10. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
11. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
12. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
13. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
14. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
15. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
16. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
17. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
18. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
19. Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tenn.
20. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
21. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., of N. J.
22. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
23. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
24. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
25. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
26. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
27. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
28. James Raily, Esq., of Mississippi.
29. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New York.
30. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
31. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
32. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tennessee.
33. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
34. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
35. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn.
36. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
37. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
38. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
39. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
40. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
41. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
42. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
43. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
44. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
45. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
46. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of New York.
47. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
48. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
49. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
50. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
51. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
52. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
53. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
54. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
55. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
56. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Conn.
57. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
58. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
59. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
60. Rev. Howard Maleom, D. D., of Penn.
61. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of N. Y.
62. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
63. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
64. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
65. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
66. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
67. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hampshire.
68. Hon. William Appleton, of Massachusetts.
69. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y.
70. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Ind.
71. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
72. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
73. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
74. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
75. Hon. Daniel Chandler, do.
76. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
77. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
78. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., of Ky.
79. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
80. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
81. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
82. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Illinois.
83. Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.
84. Rev. James C. Finley, do.
85. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
86. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
87. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Illinois.
88. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Miss.
89. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of California.
90. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
91. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
92. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
93. John Knickerbacker, Esq., of New York.
94. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
95. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.
96. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
97. James Fulton, Esq., of New York.

The Society then adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1861.

From Liberia.

We have received by the English mail a brief letter from President Benson, dated Monrovia, December 8, 1859; also the last three numbers of the *Liberia Herald*, the latest dated December 7. The Legislature had just convened its session. President Benson expresses his determination to do all in his power to allay the spirit of political controversy, that had been carried to an undue extent.

From the Liberia Herald of Nov. 2.

U.S. SHIP CONSTELLATION.—This splendid vessel, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore William Inman, the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the west coast of Africa, arrived in our port on the afternoon of the 21st October.

We had the pleasure, on several occasions, of being in company with the commodore, and we feel warranted in saying that a more indefatigable, enterprising, and intelligent commander, never yet visited us. That the best exertions of this distinguished gentleman and his officers will be called in requisition for the suppression of the abominable traffic in slaves, no one, who has had the pleasure of hearing them speak on the subject, will doubt. The indignation in which they speak of the desecration of the flag of their country, in the prosecution of the slave trade, will convey to the mind of every one that the trader in human flesh will find no mercy at their hands. Four steamers compose a portion of the Commodore's squadron, which is the largest and most effective squadron the United States ever had on the coast; and the commander-in-chief will keep it constantly employed, and we hope and believe, that he will meet with deserved success in the philanthropic mission in which he is now engaged.

The commodore kindly permitted his band to come on shore for the entertainment of the citizens; and it attended at the banquet given at the Mansion, by his Excellency, the President, to the commander, his officers, and some of the notables of the city; in all there were about twenty-eight guests. The good things were served up in the greatest abundance, and full justice was done to them. Among the sentiments drank we select a couple.

By His Excellency—"The health of Commodore Inman, accompanied with the anxious wish that the prosecution of the very noble and humane mission with which

he is charged by his Government may be crowned with abundant success." This sentiment was prefaced by an expression of the high gratification the government and people of Liberia felt, in view of the commodore's arrival at our port, as the commander-in-chief of so efficient a naval force, charged with the humane mission of suppressing the African slave trade, prosecuted under the American flag on the coast of Africa; and the great interest the government and people of Liberia felt in that mission, and that he would bear with him their highest respect and best wishes. The sentiment was enthusiastically received.

The accomplished and gallant commodore responded in the most agreeable and eloquent manner. He expressed the highest gratification at the courtesies extended to him and his officers, and felt grateful for the kind and flattering sentiments to which expression had just been given. He expressed great indignation at the slave trade being prosecuted under the American flag, and of his determination to do all in his power for its suppression. He spoke flatteringly of the present condition of Liberia, and of the great interest he felt for its continued prosperity, and of the pleasure it would afford him to render any service to it, not incompatible with propriety. He gave as a sentiment, "The prosperity of Liberia, and the health of the officers of State, from the Executive to the Ministers of Justice."

After a few remarks acknowledging the sentiment, the health of his Excellency the President of the United States was drank.

The festivities on the occasion were enlivened by the performances of the band, and everything passed off most agreeably.

The *San Jacinto* arrived the day previous to the banquet, and we were favored on the occasion with the company of several of the officers of that ship.

The commodore sailed for the leeward coast the same evening, having made the most favorable impressions on the good people of this city during his visit of a week. Should his duties permit, he will repeat his visit to Monrovia, in February or March.

MARBLE, LIMESTONE, AND COAL.—We invite our readers to the communication of Hon. A. W. Gardner, superintendent of the county of Grand Bassa. It will, no doubt, be read with considerable interest. We do not propose to make any remarks on the letter, as it speaks plainly for its self but we may, however, indulge in our an;

participations for a bright and glorious future for Liberia. Marble and limestone, two very important articles, are supposed to exist, and easy to be procured. Coal, from all the information we can gather, will be found in the greatest abundance. Mr. Gardner's letter is not the first we have seen containing the news of the existence of these rich productions in our country. Many of the old, intelligent, and creditable natives fully corroborate all that is said in reference to these articles abounding in the Bassa country; and we are justified in concluding that, during the dries, the evidences of the existence of these valuable articles will be made apparent to every body.

Coal, of itself, if found in large quantities, will bring into the general treasury an annual revenue far exceeding in amount the calculations of the most sanguine. It will give a notoriety and an importance to our country that cannot now be imagined. How highly necessary and important for the general good that strenuous efforts be adopted for the speedy confirmation of the truth, that these deposits do actually exist in Liberia.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—In our present number will be found the proceedings of this society at its last meeting, on the reception of a number of fine volumes, containing the "Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society," and the "Transactions of the American Institute of the city of New York;" and other works of a highly interesting character, on the cultivation of the soil, for the more general dissemination of knowledge and system among our farmers.

These highly interesting volumes were presented to this Association by the "New York State Agricultural Society," and we are certain that they are highly appreciated. It is due to the Hon. B. V. R. James, of this city, to say, that he was the bearer of these books, and that it was through his exertions that our Library on Agriculture has received so important an addition. This gentleman permits no opportunity to pass in which his country may be benefited; and we find him always foremost in every undertaking for its advantage, and in the cause of humanity. Mr. James is peculiarly the man for the times; he understands human nature, and can justly appreciate its imperfections; and he knows full well, that in every society unpleasant prejudices exist, and that it is from the exercise of the noble principle of charity that they can be tolerated.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.—On the

25th ultimo, the Rev. John Seys, United States Commercial Agent, entertained at dinner Commodore Inman and his suite. Among the guests were His Excellency, the President of Liberia; the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the Secretary of State of the Republic, and Bishop Burns of the M. E. Church. Abundance of good things were served up and discussed, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The agreeable host understands how to make all things pleasant.

LUMBER.—We learn that the wealthiest commercial house in Sierra Leone is about arranging for a large quantity of lumber, to be furnished in Liberia, for the supply of that market. Hundreds of thousands of feet will be required annually. The government at Fernando Po is anxious to have from us 100,000 bricks, thousands of bushels of lime, and 100,000 feet of lumber, all to be ready in six months. It is understood that an arrangement has been entered into with the Fernando Po authorities. These are valuable and interesting indications, and we are becoming somewhat sanguine in the predictions of a friend of ours, who prophesies that, ere many years elapse, Liberia will be the radiating point, from which not only intelligence and good morals will be exported, but that articles of indispensable utility will be produced in Liberia, for the supply of the entire western coast of Africa.

From the Liberia Herald of Dec. 7.

THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.—Thursday, the 1st instant, was ushered in by the thunder of a cannon from Central Hill, which awoke the sleeping inhabitants of the city to partake in the joyousness of the day.

For those who have been for some time residing in the Republic, it is unnecessary to state the reason of so much rejoicing on the 1st of December; but for the information of some of our foreign readers, we record, that after having suffered untold distresses at Sherbro, and on the island at the confluence of the Mesurado river and Stockton creek; after having experienced unutterable grief, surpassed only by that which they inherited in the land whence they came, our fathers succeeded in obtaining possession of the hill now occupied as the capital of Liberia. Fearful odds were against them on that day; their savage brethren, urged on by the arch fiend, strove for their destruction; the sun, unwilling to be a witness of the unequal combat, veiled himself in thickest clouds; and the heavens grew black as night, when Mars was marshaling his frightful hosts o'er hill and dale.

But those heroes succeeded, and their descendants, and others of a common brotherhood, have been unwilling that the memory of them and their deeds shall be effaced.

Thursday, the 1st inst., was the thirty-seventh anniversary of that eventful day. The volunteer companies of the city, the civil officers, foreign functionaries, and the male citizens generally, assembled at eleven o'clock opposite the President's Mansion, where a procession was formed, and his Excellency the President, and his cabinet, were escorted to the M. E. Church, where appropriate exercises were performed.

The oration was delivered by Mr. B. J. K. Anderson, and spoke well for the cultivated mind of its author. Mr. Anderson's subject was *The Duty of Liberia to Africa*. In discussing his subject he showed how it was probable Liberia would suffer in neglecting to discharge so great a duty, and then the antithetic proposition, how much good would be effected, not only for Liberia, but for the race, by attending punctually and energetically to this duty. The orator justly condemned that contractedness of mind and soul which often causes too many of us to conclude that, because the consequences of a neglect of duty will not be experienced in our day, we should not be very careful to discharge that duty.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE.—The thirteenth session of the Legislature commenced on Monday, 6th inst.

Nothing more than the preliminaries of organization have yet been done.

In the Senate, Vice President Yates presided. A committee was appointed to examine the different election returns preparatory to the qualifying of the newly elected members.

In the House, the Hon. A. W. Gardner, member from Bassa, was elected Speaker, being the fourth time he has filled that honorable position.

A resolution was passed making the late assessment returns the basis of reckoning the property qualification of the members, whereupon a committee was appointed to examine the assessments for the respective counties.

Second day's Session.—His Excellency met both houses at 12 o'clock in joint session, Senate chamber, and administered the oath to the newly elected members.

"**HEAR, ALL YE!!**"—A veteran officer of more than a quarter of a century's service in the Colonization Society, makes

the following touching remarks in a letter to us of the 1st September:

"We have noticed with pain the bitter controversies manifested in some of your papers, and hope that all good men in Liberia will hasten to quench the coals of strife and banish the spirit of discord. Should this political and personal animosity continue, Liberia and her people will greatly suffer in the judgment and respect of mankind."

We are really glad to see the above inserted in the columns of the Advocate; and hope the publishers of that journal will heed it.

THE Liberia Herald of November 2d, mentioning the arrival of large quantities of foreign rice, adds: "Rice can be purchased in Liberia at least 25 per cent. cheaper than what it cost in the United States. To bring it here, is to bring 'coals to New Castle.'"

PALM OIL.—From all parts of our oil coast we receive intelligence from those who know from long experience how to judge, that the present oil season, now just beginning, promises as abundant a supply of this article as was last season, when it was conceded, by the most insatiable traders, to have been in the "*greatest abundance*."

FROM CAPE MOUNT.—At Robertsport everything is said to be moving on in the usual prosperous course.

What the free colored Abolitionists of America say they want—

A writer in the "*Anglo African*," one of the organs of the colored Abolitionists in America, says, all we ask of you (the white people) is what Diogenes asked of Alexander; that was, to get out of his sunshine.

We, too, asked this a long time; finding, however, they wouldn't mind us, we came around to the east, so as to get between them and the sun, and get the early sun on our sugar, coffee, and cotton, that by and by we may somewhat obstruct their light.

PERSONAL.—The honorable Secretary of State is spending a few weeks at Cape Mount for health, and is much improving.

Judges Herring, Hansford, and Drayton, will come up on the return of the "*Quail*," to attend the next session of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. J. T. Gibson, superintendent of Maryland county, will visit us during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

The ladies of Caldwell gave a tea party, on the last evening in November, to Isaac Lawrence, in honor of his late promotion as major to the 1st regiment. His Excellency, President Benson, was present, as

also many distinguished gentlemen of the St. Paul's, together with Hons. Horrace and Moore, members of the Legislature from Bassa.

Intelligence.

A BAPTIST SLAVEHOLDER.—A writer in the Texas Baptist states that Morgan L. Smith, of Brazoria county, has built a church for his blacks, costing nearly \$3,000, with this sign over the front door, "The African Baptist Church." He collects his servants in this house each Sabbath morning, reads and expounds the Scriptures, joins with them in prayer, and calls on the pious of them to join with him. His wife also teaches the children the catechism prepared for their benefit.

MORE DISSOLUTION.—The citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., have not only held a meeting of sympathy for the sufferers by the Lawrence disaster, but have raised by subscription a considerable amount of money for their relief.

The Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky are about to meet in friendly intercourse with the Legislatures of Ohio, at Columbus, the capital of the latter State.

The Savannah Express asserts that during this winter a locomotive builder of Philadelphia has been to the south soliciting orders, and has obtained them to the extent of *fifty-six* locomotives, for southern roads. The average cost of a locomotive is about \$9,000.—*Journal of Commerce.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—Dr. Krapff's narrative of his missionary labors and researches in Africa will, it is said, be as widely read as Livingstone's interesting book. It would seem as if all African mysteries were now to be cleared up, for yet another book is to be published at Vienna by Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian, who has lived in Africa ever since 1849, where, having married the daughter of a chief, he had excellent opportunities for safe travel and observation, and availed himself thereof to explore certain countries south of the equator which hitherto have scarcely been known even by name.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, has refused to sign the bill, passed by its Legislature, for the exclusion of free negroes from that State. Governor Perry, of Florida, declined to sign a bill of a like character, excluding the same class of persons from Florida.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—It is truly a remarkable fact that nearly all the candidates for the Vice Presidency, at the Cincinnati Convention in June, 1856, are dead. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky; J. C. Dobbin, of North Carolina; General Quitman, of Mississippi; General Rusk, of Texas; and Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee, were presented as candidates by their respective States, and obtained a large support. They are now all dead! General Quitman received the highest number of votes of any candidate on the first ballot. Breckenridge was nominated by Colonel Harris, of Illinois, who made a very eloquent speech in his favor, and carried the convention. Harris is also dead; thus we see that

"The path to glory leads but to the grave."

THE friends of African colonization will do a true service to humanity by making known to the free people of color everywhere the peculiar and great advantages opening before them in Liberia—a government, language, religion, and country; all they could desire; the acclimating process excepted, which probably is much the same they must experience in Hayti. That Catholics who speak French should resort to Hayti is less surprising; but that Protestants, acquainted only with English, should turn from those of the same habits, language, and faith, who have founded one of the freest and best governments in the world, with every advantage for extending its power and benefits to their unenlightened brethren, is not easily explained. Our earnest wish is that those who go to Hayti may do much good there.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—*Free Negroes Leaving New Orleans for Hayti.*—The barque Laurel, Capt. Pierce, cleared yesterday, and will leave to-day for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, having on board as passengers, eighty-one free persons of color, who are emigrating from this State to try their chances in Hayti. These

people are all from the Opelousas parishes, and all cultivators—well versed in farming and in all the mechanical arts connected with a farm. Among them are brick-makers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c. Some of them are proficient weavers, who have long been employed making the stuff called Attakapas cottonade, so favorably known in the market. They take along with them the necessary machinery for that trade, and all sorts of agricultural and mechanical instruments.

These eighty-one persons—twenty-four adults and fifty-seven children and youths—compose fourteen families, or rather households, for they are all related, and the eighty-one may be called one family. They are all in easy circumstances, some even rich, one family being worth as much as \$50,000. They were all land owners in this State, and have sold out their property with the intention of investing their capital in Hayti.

Of the various expeditions that have left New Orleans for Hayti, this is certainly the most important, from the peculiar class of emigrants, and the fact of their taking away with them a considerable amount of capital. President Geffard's efforts to introduce civilization and re-establish order in the "Queen of the Antilles" have proved thus far successful, if we can judge from the tone of the Haytien papers, and from the verbal reports of those who have lately visited the island; and nothing could be more favorable to the ultimate result of his plans than the valuable acquisition of such immigrants as those who leave on the Laurel. He has found out that the real basis of any well organized society is labor, and that labor is the great vital condition of prosperity for his people, by reason of the very aversion they have for it. The Haytien government has passed stringent laws to prevent idleness, and has even adopted coercive measures for the protection of industry; but the best argument they could use is certainly the example set by men of their own race, who, under the beneficial influences of the whites, have grown up in industrious habits and conservative principles. If anything can ever be done for Hayti, these are certainly the people to do it.

What an appalling scene is presented in the following article; what fearful cruelty does it exhibit in abandoning 800 Coolies to be drowned like dogs:

WRECK OF THE FLORA TEMPLE.—The loss of the Baltimore ship *Flora Temple*,

Capt. Charles Johnson, has already been announced. She sailed from Macao for Havana on Saturday morning, the 8th of October, 1859, having on board a crew of fifty, all told, and eight hundred and fifty coolies. On the following Friday, the 14th of October, at 7.30 p. m., she struck upon one of the numerous reefs not marked upon the charts, which render the navigation of the China sea so uncertain and dangerous. Such was the position of the ship that it was found impossible to extricate her. Pieces of the timbers and planking floated up on the port side, and after some more very heavy thumps she at last remained almost immovable. The water had rapidly increased from two and a half feet till it had reached the between decks, where the Coolies were. These people had been previously guilty of mutiny in making an attack upon some of the crew, which was quelled by the energy of the captain. The seamen were therefore apprehensive that they might again revolt and murder all hands. There was no hope that they could be preserved, and the boats, which were only sufficient for the officers and crew, were taken possession of by them, and the vessel and the Coolies were abandoned to their fate. One of those who were saved says: "We were over three hundred miles from the nearest land. It was impossible to raft such a number of men so great a distance, much less feed them, even had we been justified in trusting our lives to their forbearance; and Captain Johnson thought, and we all felt, that the only chance of saving one of these unfortunate Coolies was our falling in with a ship which might perhaps be induced to go to their assistance. For fourteen long days and nights our hope was deferred, although we crossed the most frequented part of the China sea. Not a sail of any kind did we see until we reached Touran bay. and then Admiral Page immediately complied with Captain Johnson's request, and humanely dispatched a steamer of war to the reef. Scarcely a relic of the ship remained, and in all probability she went to pieces on the Saturday night, and all on board perished." Eighteen of the crew, in one of the boats, are supposed to be lost.

No civilized government should further tolerate this disguised slave trade in these people. It is stated that the governor-general of Kwantung, China, has ordered eighteen of the Chinese to be beheaded for supplying these unfortunate men and boys to those foreigners—Dutch, French, and American—engaged in transporting them.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH FIVE HUNDRED ON BOARD.—On the 22d of September her Majesty's steamer Spitfire met a brigantine, suspected of being in the slave trade, off Aghway, Bight Benin, and which shortly afterwards anchored at Whydah, a noted slave depot, at which place the Spitfire likewise anchored. For three days the suspected vessel remained there, pretending to discharge plank and other cargo. On September 25, the weather being thick and squally, the brigantine left Whydah, and ran to leeward. The Spitfire steamed in the same direction that afternoon, and Lieut. Chapman having ascertained that she was not anchored at Jackin, to which place she was said to have been bound, proceeded in chase, and came up with her at 10 p. m. No satisfactory answer being returned when hailed, she was boarded, and proved to be the suspected vessel. The boarding officers returned apparently satisfied with the result, and with the account given by the person representing himself as the master. Notwithstanding all this, doubt remained in Lieutenant Chapman's mind, and there being almost a calm, he decided on steaming back to Jackin to learn some particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station.

Having ascertained early next morning that a vessel had shipped slaves there the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up to her again at ten a. m., September 20. Lieutenant Chapman boarded in person, and not being satisfied with the answers given by the person supposed to be the master, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whence issued immediately the frantic cries of stifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the slaver's crew leaped out of the hold, naked to the waist, and begrimed with the blood of the wretched blacks, whom they had cruelly lashed into keeping silence. The flag was hauled down, and the British run up, amidst the joyful shouts of the rescued Africans. The vessel was found to contain 500 slaves, and was taken in tow to Whydah, and dispatched next day to Sierra Leone for adjudication in the Prize Court.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By ship Milton, arrived at this port, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to December 7. The United States steam frigate Mississippi, from Hong Kong, was in Table

Bay December 7, to sail in a day or two for Boston, via St. Thomas, and may therefore be expected here daily.

The Cape of Good Hope papers contain full reports of a grand agricultural exhibition and fete at Caledon, which lasted for three days, after the fashion of those of the United States. The governor of the colony and other dignitaries were present, and the report of the proceedings occupies over two pages of the Cape Town Argus. The exhibition demonstrated the great capabilities of southern Africa as an agricultural region, especially for the raising of sheep. At the banquet Dr. White proposed the health of the President of the United States, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Dr. White also paid a compliment to American machinery. Mr. D. M. Huckins, United States consul, responded, remarking that—

"As an American, he himself was an admirer of agriculture; for he of whom Americans were justly proud, and of whom it had been said 'he was the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen,' George Washington, (cheers,) was one of the most successful of agriculturists. And there was also Daniel Webster, another American agriculturist, of whom he was proud, and whose advice, given to a young farmer, he would quote. He said, 'Plough deep, my young friend, and you will reap much.' He would impress that on all present, and also counsel them to drain their lands, for then they would reap fine crops, (cheers.)"

THE KINGDOM OF DAHOMEY.—The last accounts from the western coast of Africa have brought the news of the death of Guezo, King of Dahomey. The following are some details concerning that country:

Dahomey is a military State, founded about the commencement of the 17th century, and occupies all the space comprised between the mouths of the Niger and the Volta and the last slopes of the Kong. Notwithstanding this immense extent, it only contains 200,000 inhabitants, of whom 180,000 are slaves. At Dahomey the year is divided into two equal parts. The first half is taken up with warlike operations, and the other part is devoted to fetes and public ceremonies. The war, properly speaking, is nothing but a hunt after slaves made by a regular army of 12,000 soldiers, of whom 5,000 are women; but when the King leaves his capital for the war one-fourth part of the population of the kingdom

accompany him. The capital, which is called Abomey, is about eight miles in circumference, and surrounded by a deep ditch. There are six entrances, which are merely passages of earth constructed across the ditch. One of them is reserved for the exclusive use of the King, and the others are open to all his subjects. Over each gate are placed a number of human skulls, and in the interior of the city there is a high pyramid formed of the skulls of men and animals. The King's palace is in the centre of the city, and the houses of the inhabitants are scattered about here and there without any order. The principal fete is that called the Yqe-ah-ek-beh, or the payment of the troubadours. There are at Dahomey a certain number of poets of either sex, whose only occupation is to sing the exploits of their sovereign, and that employment, which descends from father to son, is very lucrative. At the above fetes the King publicly distributes recompenses to the troubadours according to their respective merits. All the fetes are attended by human sacrifices, which take place on a large platform erected for the purpose, and are ornamented with banners of different colors.—*London Times*, Oct. 29.

AFRICANS AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.—The South Carolinian says: "Our reporter yesterday noticed the exhibition at the Fair Grounds of two Africans. It was not intended that any notice of it should be taken in the South Carolinian, as we did not feel satisfied with giving it notoriety unaccompanied with an expression of disapproval. We cannot doubt that the framers of our federal Constitution intended the federal Congress to have full control of the trade, and that the southern States expected it would be prohibited. When, then, in accordance with this, laws are passed prohibiting it, we cannot approve of so open a demonstration of their violation. Persons may object to its being declared piracy, and may refuse to bring in a verdict of guilty when individuals are so arraigned, but this act brings into question the whole power of Congress to prohibit the trade; and this can only be questioned by supposing that the framers of the Constitution did not themselves know what they were doing; for, without an exception, there was no expression of opinion by them, either in the federal conventions or the State conventions, that did not concede to it. Where, then, the grant of power to prohibit is so clear to our mind, we cannot, in justice to our position, in

noticing the exhibition, otherwise than express our disapprobation."

A RECENT publication of the ministry of Algeria and the colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pilgrimages to Mecca during the present year. The ceremonies at Mecca terminated on the 11th of last month in the presence of about 50,000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 had come by sea, and 32,150 by land. In 1858 there were 160,000 pilgrims; in 1857, 140,000; and in 1856, 120,000. This great decrease in the number in 1859 is owing, the natives declare, to the events of Djeddah last year, and also to the dread of the cholera, which made extensive ravages in 1858. As soon as the pilgrim sets foot on the sacred soil of Mecca he must put on two pieces of white cloth, one tied round the loins with ends hanging down to the middle of the leg, while the other is thrown over the shoulders so as to leave the right arm free. He must go bare-headed and wear sandals. As long as he wears this garment he is bound to lead a pure and regular life. At Mecca he begins the ceremonies under the direction of a guide, one of which requires that he shall repair on the ninth day of the month to Mount Ararat, about twelve miles from Mecca, after morning prayer. Mahomedan tradition says that on this hill Adam built a temple, and Mahomet performed his devotions. On the following day the pilgrims all go in a body to the Valley of Mouna and there sacrifice propitiatory victims; they also cut their hair and nails, devoutly burying the portions cut off. After remaining two days at Mouna they again visit the Temple of Mecca, and then prepare for their departure.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—The Presbytery of Tuscaloosa say in the late Narrative: "By far the most interesting and most hopeful field of labor in our Presbytery is to be found in the negro population within our bounds. Now, as for a long time before this, Ethiopia is stretching out her hands to God. There is undoubtedly an increasing attention to this class among us; the custom of devoting a special service to them on the Sabbath is becoming more general. The experience of the past year, though limited, has been sufficient to impress the conviction upon us of the necessity of separate instruction especially adapted to them."

RELIGION AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE. The following is extracted from the re-

port on the state of religion adopted by the general assembly (Old School) of the Presbyterian church at its late meeting :

"5. Again, the reports which have come up to us show an increasing attention to the spiritual interests of the colored people. From the Narratives of the Southern Presbyteries it appears that the gospel is especially preached to them by nearly all their pastors. We have before us abundant evidence that the gospel as thus preached has not been unattended by the blessing of God; has been received, in many instances, by them in simplicity of faith, and has been made to them the power of God unto salvation. It is our privilege to state the interesting and cheering fact that eleven Presbyteries report revivals among the colored people, some of them revivals in several churches. One church has for eighteen months enjoyed a continuous revival; and, as the fruits of that revival, as an expression of their gratitude to the Lord for the great things which he has done for them, they have contributed a considerable sum to send the gospel to their benighted brethren in Africa.

TWENTY-ONE SLAVES MANUMITTED.—The canal packet "John B. Bortle," lying in the river above the Broad street bridge, has on board twenty-one slaves, men and women, manumitted by the will of their late owner, Pleasant Burnet, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. They are likely-looking men and women, and, with one exception, look forward with delight to the freedom and self-management in store for them. They are under the charge of Robert M. Hutchinson and Charles S. Hutchinson, who have selected lands in Hardin county, near Kenton, for their location, and for which they will take the train on the C. P. and Indiana Railroad this morning.

The testator, Mr. Burnet, did not free all his slaves; only selecting those who had been faithful, and were deemed competent to care for themselves.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Capt. Arey, of the brig *Fannie*, arrived this morning from Sierra Leone, reports that a few days previous to his sailing, the British war steamer *Spitfire* captured on the 1st of November a brig, supposed to be the *John Harris*, of New York, with 500 negroes on board. She was lying at Freetown when Capt. A. sailed.

THE King of Abyssinia has sold to France the island of Massowah, in the Red sea. It has a good harbor and some trade, and is susceptible of being made a superior naval station. The French probably mean to make it balance Perim. Should they get Suez, and effect the canalization of the Isthmus, they will have the same claim on the Red sea that was possessed by Pharaoh's host—that of actual possession, though in a slightly different sense.

Two vessels are said to be fitting out at Salem, Massachusetts, for the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are reported to be a Spanish firm in New York; and the peculiar equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly \$20,000 in hard specie. It is asserted that there will be no difficulty in identifying the craft.

FREE NEGROES.—We take the following extract from the *Helena* (Arkansas) Democrat: "The free negroes of Arkansas, who are required by law to leave the State before 1860, seem generally to have settled on Kansas as their future home, and contemplate removing there at an early day."—*Herald*.

Extracts from the Report of the Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Agent of the Society,

TO THE ANNUAL MEETING ON THE SEVENTEENTH ULTIMO.

It is just 40 years next Saturday since the first emigrants embarked for Africa under the auspices of this Society. The man who owned the gallant ship "Elizabeth," in which they took passage, (E. Morewood, esq., of Connecticut.) still lives, and is a warm friend and supporter of the cause. And, notwithstanding the conflicting elements and adverse influences we so sensibly feel and deplore at home,

there are two sources from which we may derive encouragement and confident expectation for the future.

1. Colonization seems to have been God's chosen instrumentality to civilize the nations of the earth.

It was colonization which carried arts and letters from Phœnicia to Greece; from Greece to Rome; from Rome to Britain; from Britain to America; and what more reasonable, what more probable, than that this great civilizer should be found to be the agency appointed to carry arts, and letters, and laws, and religion from America to benighted Africa, and thus complete the circle?

2. What appears so natural and probable as an inference from these facts of history has been in a good measure demonstrated.

Mr. Orcutt quotes the following remarks from the speech of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen before the annual meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives, January 20, 1834:

"We have the animating assurance that the colony planted by this society has prospered beyond all example. As an illustration, I have collected the prominent incidents connected with the colony planted at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. It then consisted of one hundred persons; which number, before September of that year, was reduced to fifty, and soon after to thirty-eight, when a reinforcement of 120 arrived. In 1609 a further addition of 150 persons was made, and the colony then amounted to 300 souls. But by imprudence, extravagance, and dissipation, they were reduced in six months to sixty persons. In 1611 the colony had increased to 200. In 1622 it had become still more populous, when it was attacked by the Indians, and 347 men, women, and children were destroyed. The company which had been chartered was dissolved, and the colony taken into the hands of the King, and enjoyed the care and protection of the crown. In 1624 the case stood thus: About £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the colony, and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it; and yet, at the end of seventeen years, the population was reduced to 1,800 persons! While Liberia, with no governmental patronage, and without royal smiles or favor, against wind and tide, against scorn and prejudice, in twelve brief years enrolls about 300 souls. Still we hear that Liberia is a hindrance to freedom. Sir, the cause of human liberty has never been more effec-

tually pleaded. She stands as its beacon light for the whole earth. The wondering nations are turning their eyes towards the illuminated spot; and as they gaze upon its moral beauties, bright hopes, unfelt before, spring up in the heart, that man's universal redemption is sure. Like the star in the East, which announced the Saviour to the astonished magi, it points to the advent of the same Redeemer, coming in the power of his spirit to roll away the darkness of a thousand generations. Yes, sir, there is hope for Africa. God, I believe, is preparing His way before Him. The harvest begins to ripen, and the slumber of ages will soon be broken, and those beams of light that now so refresh our hopes will expand and spread through the heavens until they be lost in the splendors of an eternal day."

These stirring words, Mr. Orcutt thinks, are well adapted to turn our thoughts with hope to the results of our labors as now seen in the Republic of Liberia. He adds:

In that well organized, not unwisely governed, Christian State, with her 12,000 enlightened colonists, and exerting more or less influence for good over some 200,000 natives, we have convincing evidence that the scheme of African colonization is destined, under God, to be a most efficient instrumentality in the civilization of Africa; nay, in view of the actual *failure* of all other means used for the purpose for hundreds of years, it is hardly too much to say this scheme will accomplish more than all other agencies combined. The problem is thus being demonstrated that, whatever is to be the future of our own republic, American slavery will be made an instrument for the regeneration of Africa. Here, then, is a work to be done of vast magnitude. The position, extent, population, and resources of that continent give to our cause an importance which should stimulate us to go forward with new zeal in our *peaceful, national, successful* way of doing good.

But in regard to our own country, one thing must be obvious to every unprejudiced, reflecting mind. It is this: The highest welfare of all concerned, no less for the enslaved than for the free, is dependent upon the harmony and perpetuity of our National Union. Would that we all, as individuals and as a people, might have discernment to see it, independence to say it, and integrity and patriotism to act accordingly.

Bath (Me.) Colonization Society.

This very active and efficient society held its annual meeting in the Central Church on Monday evening, January 2, at which the Rev. Franklin Butler delivered a highly interesting address, and at which the Rev. Messrs. Fiske and Whittlesey also spoke. It was, says the secretary of the State Colonization Society, "a stimulating occasion." We all felt at

the close, I think, a measure of astonishment that every body is not more deeply interested in the noble Christian charity which seeks at once and with such mighty efficacy to bless two great continents. Freeman Clark was elected president, Otis Kimball, esq., secretary, and Mr. Rodney Hyde, son of the venerable Jonathan Hyde, treasurer.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1859, to the 20th of January, 1860.

MAINE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$170,) viz:	
Bath Colonization Society—	
Annual contributions in part,	
by Rodney Hyde, treasurer:	
Bath—Geo. F. Patten, \$50, John	
Patten, \$30, Capt. Jas. Drum-	
mond, \$10, Capt. Wm. Drum-	
mond, Rev. John C. Fiske,	
Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, D. D,	
Capt. James F. Patten, \$5 ea.,	
Dr. T. Stinson, F. D. Sewall,	
Capt. David Patten, \$5 each,	
John Shaw, Rev. E. Whittle-	
sey, L. W. Houghton, Galen	
Clapp, \$2 each, H. Hildreth,	
E. Arnold, Z. A. Hyde, J. R.	
Houghton, S. A. Houghton,	
E. S. J. Neally, J. D. Robinson,	
D. Putnam, Gershom Hyde,	
A. R. Mitchell, C. Kimball,	
Henry Hyde, Wm. D. Sewall,	
Chas. Davenport, E. K. Hard-	
ing, Henry Palmer, Rev. S. F.	
Dike, \$1 each, Mrs. Henry	
Hyde, Rodney Hyde, 50 cents	
each, "which constitute Rev.	
John C. Fiske and Rev. Eli-	
phael Whittlesey life mem-	
bers".....	145 00
Kennebunk—Jos. Titcomb, \$10,	
Wm. Lord, jr., and Mrs. Tit-	
comb, \$5 each, Mrs. Lucy W.	
Stone, \$3, Wm. Lord, \$2....	25 00
	170 00
State of Maine Colonization	
Society—Received from the	
treasurer.....	5 00
	175 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$14,) viz:	
Newbury—Additional from Con-	
gregational Church and Soci-	
ety, by F. Keys, \$3, which,	
with previous donations, con-	
stitute Rev. Horatio N. Bur-	
ton a life member.....	3 00
Weathersfield—Chas. Jarvis, \$10,	
Samuel Fay, \$1.....	11 00
Burlington—From Vermont Col-	
onization Society, balance of	
sum necessary to constitute	
Hon. Wm. Nash, of Newhaven,	
Vermont, a life director.....	500 00
	514 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover—Legacy of Rev. L.	
Woods, D.D., late of Andover,	
Massachusetts, paid by Leon-	
ard Woods, D. D., executor..	100 00
Boston—From Rev. Jos. Tracy,	
for Massachusetts Colonization	
Society, to make up amount	
for last year's representation..	120 00
	220 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$10,) viz:	
Providence—E. W. Howard and	
Samuel G. Arnold, each \$5....	10 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$37,) viz:	
Lyme—Miss Eveline McCurdy,	
Mrs. E. E. Griswold, each \$5,	
Mrs. George Moore and H. L.	
Sill, each \$2.....	12 00

Stafford—E. Fairman, E. A. Converse, each \$5, M. B. Harvey, \$2, R. G. Pinney, G. H. Pinney, M. Howland, L. W. Crane, Mrs. Simeon Newton, A. D. Cady, L. G. Winter, E. P. McGregory, F. A. Harwood, J. Converse, F. D. Johnson, H. Thrall, and Mrs. M. Salisbury, each \$1 25 00

NEW YORK.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$50.50,) viz:
Westfield—Geo. Patterson, \$10, Jonathan Coss and Asa Sherman, each \$5, Elam C. Bliss, \$10, C. A. Thompson, \$2.... 22 00
Portland—Elisha Fays, \$5, Matthew Seely, \$2.50, A. Barringer, \$1..... 8 50
Fredonia—J. P. Hall and Ralph H. Hall, \$5 each..... 10 00
Waterford—J. Knickerbacker... 1 20 00
 200 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$15) viz:
Harbour Creek—Geo. Morehead, Robt. Morehead, and Timothy Clark, \$5 each..... 15 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous..... 1,098 44

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Due West—Josiah Moffatt..... 20 00

GEORGIA.

Augusta—R. Campbell..... 30 00

OHIO.

Xenia—Robert Hamill..... 1 00

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$34.25,) viz:

Kingsville—N. B. Bartlett, \$5, John Wheedon, 25 cents..... 5 25

Bedford—M. S. Cory, \$10, N. A. Eggbert, \$5..... 15 00

Edinburg—Without names..... 14 00

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$100,) viz:

From William H. Trimble, to constitute the following persons life members:—William H. Trimble, Martha B. Trimble, and Katie B. Trimble..... 100 00

135 25

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$20,) viz:

Three Rivers—Samuel Millard... 10 00

Constantine—Thomas Welborn.. 10 00

20 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Rev. F. Butler:—
Bath—John Shaw, Col. E. K. Harding, and Wm. M. Rogers, each \$1, to July, '60..... 3 00
 VERMONT.—*Sutherland Falls*—Wm. Humphrey 2 00
 CONNECTICUT.—*Plainville*—Dea. John Wiard, to 1860..... 2 00
 NEW YORK.—*Norwich*—D. Buttolph, to January, '61..... 1 00
 MARYLAND.—*Annapolis*—Prof. J. E. Nourse, to July, '60.... 2 00
 VIRGINIA.—*Shepherdstown*—Jacob Reinhart, to January, '61, \$2; *Malonesville*—John S. Crawford, to January, '61, \$4..... 6 00
 NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newby's Bridge*—Wm. Nicholson, \$2; *Raleigh*—John Manuel, for six month, 50 cents..... 2 50
 GEORGIA.—*Albany*—C. D. Malory 1 00
 LOUISIANA.—*New Orleans*—Cæsar D'Antoine, to January, '61... 1 00
 OHIO.—*Cedarville*—John Miller, to January, '60, \$1; *Xenia*—J. C. McMillan, to January, '61, \$1; *Bolivar*—D. Yant, to May, '60, \$2; *Huntington*—W. Clark, \$2; *Middletown*—Rev. A. Meherry, to 1860, \$1..... 8 00
 KENTUCKY.—*Paris*—Noah Spears, to January 1, '61..... 1 00
 INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. Wm. G. Allen, to January, '61, \$1. By Rev. A. Callender.—*Palmyra*—B. N. Benedict; *Fairfield*—Cornelius Dikeman, Lewis Stees; *Brodhead*—Dr. Morris, Sylvester Northup, C. Kenney; *Green*—D. W. Ball, S. B. McCuen, E. A. Newton, J. T. Hill, D. Bene, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. L. Bennett, Mrs. M. Ransom, Rev. M. Bennett, Mrs. F. McMannis; *Orfordville*—D. Mann, S. L. Holden, W. Taylor; *Emerald Grove*—Henry Hart; *Enonville*—R. Stanson; *Union*—A. Haskins, S. Simkins, H. Capwell, Rev. R. Blackwell, each \$1, for 1860..... 25 00

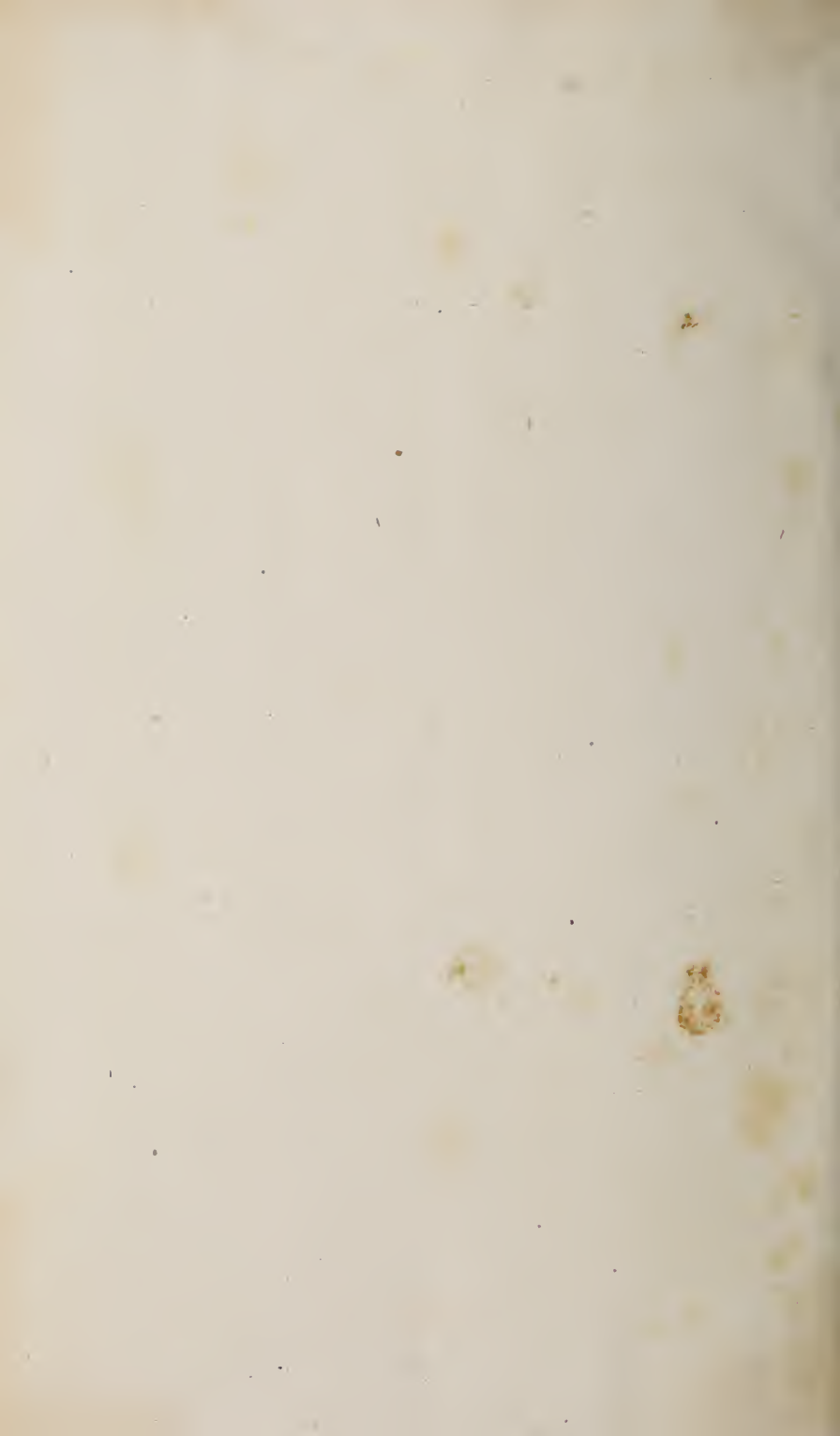
Total Repository..... 55 50

Donations..... 1,276 75

Legacies..... 100 00

Miscellaneous..... 1,098 44

Aggregate amount..... \$2,530 69



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